CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

ENDC/185
21 February 1967
Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1967 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE CO-CHAIRMEN OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE 18-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING RESOLUTIONS 2149 (XXI), 2153 (XXI), 2162 (XXI), 2163 (XXI), 2164 (XXI) AND 2165 (XXI) OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

I have the honour to transmit the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, which entrust specific responsibilities to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament:

A/RES/2153A (XXI)/Rev.1 - "Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons", adopted at the 1469th meeting on 17 November 1966;

A/RES/2162C (XXI) - "Question of general and complete disarmament", adopted at the 1484th meeting on 5 December 1966;

A/RES/2163 (XXI) - "Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests", adopted at the 1484th meeting on 5 December 1966;

A/RES/2165 (XXI) - "Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America", adopted at the 1484th meeting on 5 December 1966.

I would draw attention particularly to the following direct references to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament:

> In A/RES/2153A (XXI)/Rev.1, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 of the operative part requesting the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to consider urgently the proposal that the nuclear-weapon Powers should give an assurance that they will not use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States without nuclear weapons on their territories, and any other proposals that have been or may be made for the solution of this problem; calling upon the Committee to give high priority to the question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with resolution 2028 (XX); and requesting the Committee to report to the General Assembly at an early date on the result of its work on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

His Excellency the Representative
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
His Excellency the Representative
of the United States of America
Co-Chairmen of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation
Committee on Disarmament
United Nations Office at Geneva

67-04354

GE.67-2260

In A/RES/2162C (XXI), paragraphs 1 and 3 of the operative part requesting the Committee to pursue new efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures, and to report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the progress achieved;

In A/RES/2163 (XXI), paragraph 4 of the operative part requesting the Committee to elaborate without any further delay a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests;

In A/RES/2165 (XXI), paragraph 1 of the operative part requesting the Committee to give consideration to the question of elimination of foreign military bases in countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to report to the General Assembly.

In connexion with paragraph 7 of A/RES/2153A (XXI)/Rev.1, the relevant documents and records are the following:

A/6350; A/6395; A/6440; A/6509
A/C.1/933; A/C.1/L.371 and Corr.1 and Add. 1-6; A/C.1/L.373;
A/C.1/L.371/Rev. 1
A/C.1/PV.1441-1450; A/C.1/SR.1441-1450
A/PV.1469

In connexion with paragraph 2 of A/RES/2162C (XXI), the relevant documents and records are the following:

A/6350; A/6395; A/6440; A/6529 and Add. 1; A/6597
A/C.1/933; A/C.1/L.370; A/C.1/L.370/Rev. 1 and Add. 1/Corr. 1 and Add. 2-8
A/C.1/L.374 and Rev. 1 and Add. 1; A/C.1/L.377; A/C.1/L.378 and Add. 1-2
A/C.1/L.379 and Rev. 1; A/C.1/L.381 and Rev. 1; A/C.1/L.382 and Rev. 1-2
A/C.1/PV. 1450-1457 and A/C.1/PV. 1460-1462; A/C.1/SR. 1450-1457 and A/C.1/SR. 1460-1462
A/PV.1484; A/PV.1498

In connexion with paragraph 1 of A/RES/2165 (XXI), the relevant documents and records are the following:

A/6399; A/6438; A/6440; A/6541
A/C.1/933; A/C.1/L.369; A/C.1/L.385; A/C.1/L.386; A/C.1/L.387
A/C.1/PV. 1463-1471; A/C.1/SR. 1463-1471
A/PV.1484

The documents and records listed above have already been circulated to the Members of the United Nations, including all members of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

I also have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of the members of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, the following resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, which deal with matters relating to the work of the Conference:

A/RES/2149 (XXI) - "Renunciation by States of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons", adopted at the 1458th plenary meeting on 4 November 1966;

A/RES/2153B (XXI)/Rev. 1 - "Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons", adopted at the 1469th plenary meeting on 17 November 1966;

A/RES/2162A (XXI) and A/RES/2162B (XXI) - "Question of general and complete disarmament", adopted at the 1484th plenary meeting on 5 December 1966;

A/RES/2164 (XXI) - "Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons", adopted at the 1484th plenary meeting on 5 December 1966.

Accept, Sirs, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant
Secretary-General

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED
A/RES/2149 (XXI)
7 November 1966

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 97

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/6496)]

2149 (XXI). Renunciation by States of actions hampering the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965,

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would endanger the security of all States and hamper the achievement of general and complete disarmament,

Considering that international negotiations are now under way with a view to the preparation of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and wishing to create an atmosphere conducive to the successful conclusion of those negotiations,

Urgently appeals to all States, pending the conclusion of such a treaty:

(a) To take all necessary steps to facilitate and achieve at the earliest possible time the conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the principles laid down in General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

(b) To refrain from any actions conducive to the proliferation of nuclear weapons or which might hamper the conclusion of an agreement on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

1458th plenary meeting,
4 November 1966.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/2153 (XXI)/Rev.1
5 January 1967

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 26

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/6509)]

2153 (XXI). Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons

A

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,[1]

Noting that it has not yet been possible to reach agreement on an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Viewing with apprehension the possibility that such a situation may lead not only to an increase of nuclear arsenals and to a spread of nuclear weapons over the world but also to an increase in the number of nuclear-weapon Powers,

Believing that if such a situation persists it may lead to the aggravation of tensions between States and the risk of a nuclear war,

Believing further that the remaining differences between all concerned should be resolved quickly so as to prevent any further delay in the conclusion of an international treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Convinced, therefore, that it is imperative to make further efforts to bring to a conclusion a treaty which reflects the mandate given by the General Assembly in its resolution 2028 (XX) of 19 November 1965, and which is acceptable to all concerned and satisfactory to the international community,

---

1/ See A/6390.

1. Reaffirms its resolution 2028 (XX);

2. Urges all States to take all necessary steps conducive to the earliest conclusion of a treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon Powers to refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of nuclear weapons against States which may conclude treaties of the nature defined in paragraph 2 (a) of General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

4. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to consider urgently the proposal that the nuclear-weapon Powers should give an assurance that they will not use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States without nuclear weapons on their territories, and any other proposals that have been or may be made for the solution of this problem;

5. Calls upon all States to adhere strictly to the principles laid down in its resolution 2028 (XX) for the negotiation of the above-mentioned treaty;

6. Calls upon the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to give high priority to the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in accordance with the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX);

7. Transmits the records of the First Committee relating to the discussion of the item entitled "Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons", together with all other relevant documents, to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament;

8. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to submit to the General Assembly at an early date a report on the results of its work on the question of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

1469th plenary meeting,
17 November 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Recalling previous resolutions on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Considering that the further spread of nuclear weapons would endanger the peace and security of all States,

Convinced that the emergence of additional nuclear-weapon Powers would provoke an uncontrollable nuclear arms race,

/...

Reiterating that the prevention of further proliferation of nuclear weapons is a matter of the highest priority demanding the unceasing attention of both nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon Powers,

Believing that a conference of non-nuclear-weapon Powers would contribute to the conclusion of arrangements designed to safeguard the security of those States,

1. Decides to convene a conference of non-nuclear-weapon States to meet not later than July 1968 to consider the following and other related questions:

"(a) How can the security of the non-nuclear States best be assured?

"(b) How may non-nuclear Powers co-operate among themselves in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons?

"(c) How can nuclear devices be used for exclusively peaceful purposes?";

2. Requests the President of the General Assembly immediately to set up a prepatory committee, widely representative of the non-nuclear-weapon States, to make appropriate arrangements for convening the conference and to consider the question of association of nuclear States with the work of the conference and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session.

1469th plenary meeting.
17 November 1966.

*

* *

The President of the General Assembly, in pursuance of paragraph 2 of resolution B above, designated the members of the Preparatory Committee for the conference of non-nuclear-weapon States.[2/]

The Preparatory Committee will be composed of the following Member States: Chile, Dahomey, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Spain and United Republic of Tanzania.

2/ See A/PV.1500, p.84.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/2162 (XXI)
5 December 1966

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 27

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/6529)]

2162 (XXI). Question of general and complete disarmament

A

The General Assembly,

Considering that one of the main purposes of the United Nations is to save mankind from the scourge of war,

Convinced that the armaments race, in particular the nuclear arms race, constitutes a threat to peace,

Believing that the peoples of the world should be made fully aware of this threat,

Noting the interest in a report on various aspects of the problem of nuclear weapons which has been expressed by many Governments, as well as by the Secretary-General in the introduction to his annual report for 1965-1966 [1] and on other occasions,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a concise report on the effects of the possible use of nuclear weapons and on the security and economic implications for States of the acquisition and further development of these weapons;

2. Recommends that the report be based on accessible material and prepared with the assistance of qualified consultant experts appointed by the Secretary-General;

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1A (A/6301/Add.1), section II.

66-21871

3. Requests that the report be published and transmitted to the Governments of Member States in time to permit its consideration at the twenty-second session of the General Assembly;

4. Recommends that the Governments of all Member States give the report wide distribution in their respective languages, through various media of communication, so as to acquaint public opinion with its contents.

1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.

B

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law,

Considering that weapons of mass destruction constitute a danger to all mankind and are incompatible with the accepted norms of civilization,

Affirming that the strict observance of the rules of international law on the conduct of warfare is in the interest of maintaining these standards of civilization,

Recalling that the Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare of 17 June 1925[2/] has been signed and adopted and is recognized by many States,

Noting that the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament has the task of seeking an agreement on the cessation of the development and production of chemical and bacteriological weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and on the elimination of all such weapons from national arsenals, as called for in the draft proposals on general and complete disarmament now before the Conference,

1. Calls for strict observance by all States of the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and condemns all actions contrary to those objectives;

2. Invites all States to accede to the Geneva Protocol of 17 June 1925.

1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.

2/ League of Nations, Treaty Series, vol. XCIV, 1929, No. 2138.

C

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,3/

Recalling its resolutions 1378 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1722 (XVI) of 20 December 1961, 1767 (XVII) of 21 November 1962, 1908 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 and 2031 (XX) of 3 December 1965,

Conscious of its responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for disarmament and the preservation of peace,

Firmly believing that it is imperative to make further efforts to achieve early progress towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control,

1. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to pursue new efforts towards achieving substantial progress in reaching agreement on the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as on collateral measures, and in particular on an international treaty to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and on the completion of the test ban treaty so as to cover underground nuclear weapon tests;

2. Decides to refer to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament all documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee concerning all matters related to the disarmament question;

3. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to resume its work as early as possible and to report to the General Assembly, as appropriate, on the progress achieved.

1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.

3/ A/6390.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/2163 (XXI)
5 December 1966

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 28

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/6530)]

2163 (XXI). Urgent need for suspension of nuclear and thermonuclear tests

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the cessation of nuclear and thermonuclear weapon tests and the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,[1]

Recalling its resolutions 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, 1910 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963 and 2032 (XX) of 3 December 1965,

Recalling further the joint memorandum on a comprehensive test ban treaty submitted by Brazil, Burma, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Sweden and the United Arab Republic and annexed to the report of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament,[2] and in particular the concrete suggestions contained therein,

Noting with great concern the fact that all States have not yet adhered to the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963,[3]

Noting also with great concern that nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere and underground are continuing,

Taking into account the possibilities of establishing, through international co-operation, an exchange of seismic data so as to create a better scientific basis for national evaluation of seismic events,

---

1/ A/6390.

2/ Ibid., annex I, document ENDC/177.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 480 (1963), No. 6964.

/...

Recognizing the importance of seismology in the verification of the observance of a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests,

Realizing that such a treaty would also constitute an effective measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

1. Urges all States which have not done so to adhere to the Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water;

2. Calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to suspend nuclear weapon tests in all environments;

3. Expresses the hope that States will contribute to an effective international exchange of seismic data;

4. Requests the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament to elaborate without any further delay a treaty banning underground nuclear weapon tests.

1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/2164 (XXI)
6 December 1966

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 29

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

/on the report of the First Committee (A/6532)/

2164 (XXI). Question of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons

The General Assembly,

Recalling the declaration on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons contained in its resolution 1653 (XVI) of 24 November 1961,

Cognizant of the fact that the consultations carried out by the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 1653 (XVI) and 1801 (XVII), with the Governments of Member States to ascertain their views on the possibility of convening a conference for the purpose of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons have not been conclusive,

Recalling that, by General Assembly resolution 1909 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament was requested to give urgent consideration to this question,

Believing that the signing of a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons would greatly facilitate negotiations on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and give further impetus to the search for a solution of the urgent problem of nuclear disarmament,

Believing further that the widest possible attendance at a conference for the purpose of signing such a convention is of vital importance for the effective and universal observance of its provisions,

Requests that the forthcoming world disarmament conference give serious consideration to the question of signing a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

148th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
LIMITED

A/RES/2165 (XXI)
6 December 1966

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 98

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[on the report of the First Committee (A/6541)]

2165 (XXI). Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America

The General Assembly,

Having discussed the item entitled "Elimination of foreign military bases in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America",

Considering that this question is of paramount importance and therefore necessitates serious discussion because of its implications for international peace and security,

Decides to transmit to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, for further consideration and report, all the documents and records of the meetings of the First Committee and the plenary meetings of the General Assembly pertaining to this item.

1484th plenary meeting,
5 December 1966.

~~66-31968~~

CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

ENDC/186
21 February 1967
ENGLISH
Original: SPANISH

FINAL ACT
of the
FOURTH SESSION OF THE
PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE
DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

Held at Mexico City
on 30 August 1966
and 31 January to 14 February 1967

GE.67-2509
67-04357

FINAL ACT

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America held its fourth session in two parts. The first part consisted of a single meeting on 30 August 1966; at this meeting the Commission decided to postpone the discussions at its fourth session until 31 January 1967 in order to facilitate more thorough consultation and exchanges of views among the member States and thus enable them to reach an understanding on the outstanding points in the draft Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America. The second part of the session covered the period 31 January to 14 February 1967.

At the meeting of 30 August 1966, at which the resolution to postpone discussion (resolution 19 (IV)) was adopted, the member States were represented by officials of their diplomatic missions accredited to the Government of Mexico. At the second part of the session, the member States accredited the following delegations:

Argentina	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Luis Santiago Sanz
	Alternate representatives:	H.E. Minister Fidel González Paz
		Mr. Vicente Ernesto Berasategui
		Mr. Octaviano Adolfo Saracho
	Advisers:	Commander Roberto Ornstein
		Major Rodolfo Reynoso
		Mr. Mario Eduardo Báncora
Bolivia	Representative:	H.E. Minister Reinaldo del Carpio Jáuregui
	Alternate representative:	Mr. Hugo Estenssoro Baldomar
Brazil	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Sérgio Corrêa da Costa
	Alternate representatives:	H.E. Ambassador Geraldo de Carvalho Silos
		Colonel Fernando Guimaraes de Cerqueira Lima
		Professor Paulo Ribeiro de Arruda
		Mr. Ovidio Andrade Melo
	Advisers:	Mr. Carlos António de Bettencourt Bueno
		Mr. Aderbal Costa

Chile	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Armando Uribe Arce
	Alternate representatives:	Mr. Enrique Cobo del Campo
		Mr. Oscar Ruiz Bourgeois
Colombia	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Álvaro Herrán Medina
	Alternate representative:	H.E. Ambassador César Augusto Pantoja
	Adviser:	Mr. Tulio Marulanda
Costa Rica	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Rafael Ángel Calderón Guardia
	Alternate representatives:	Mr. Guillermo Jiménez Ramírez
		Mr. Carlos Alberto Moreno Velázquez
		Mr. Antonio Millis Quesada
Dominican Republic	Representative:	H.E. Minister René Fiallo
Ecuador	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Leopoldo Benites Vinueza
	Alternate representative:	H.E. Ambassador Gonzalo Almeida Urrutia
El Salvador	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Rafael Eguizábal Tobías
	Alternate representative:	Mr. Guillermo Rubio Melhado
Guatemala	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Carlos Leónidas Acevedo
	Alternate representative:	H.E. Ambassador Carlos Hall Lloreda Mr. Juan Carlos Delprée Crespo
Haiti	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Julio Jean Pierre-Audain
Honduras	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Colonel Armando Velázquez Cerrato
	Alternate representative:	Mr. Hernán López Callejas
	Adviser:	Mr. Roberto Alonzo Cleaves

Jamaica	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Frederick E. Degazon
	Alternate representative:	Mr. Oswald G. Harding
Mexico	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Alfonso García Robles
	Alternate representative:	H.E. Ambassador Jorge Castañeda
	Advisers:	Mr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Díaz A.
		Mr. Manuel Tello Macías
		Major Jaime Contreras Guerrero
		Captain Agustín Muñoz de Cote
		Mr. Carlos Graef Fernández
		Mr. Roberto Treviño
Nicaragua	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Alejandro Argüello Montiel
	Alternate representatives:	Mr. Edgar Escobar Fornos Mr. Silvio Morales Ocón
Panama	Representative	H.E. Ambassador José B. Cárdenas
	Alternate representative:	Mr. Simoñ Quirós Guardia
		Mr. José B. Calvo
Paraguay	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Bacón Duarto Prado
Peru	Representative:	H.E. Minister Eduardo Valdez Pérez del Castillo
Trinidad and Tobago	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Sir Ellis Clarke
Uruguay	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Manuel Sánchez Morales
	Alternate representative:	Mr. Aníbal Abadie-Aicardi
		Mr. Alfredo Giró Pintos
Venezuela	Representative:	H.E. Ambassador Dr. Rolando Salcedo Delima
	Alternate representative:	Commander Augusto Brito Ascanio
		Professor José A. Velandía
	Adviser:	Mr. Alberto Domínguez R.

The Preparatory Commission again received the valuable help of Mr. William Epstein, Chief of the Disarmament Affairs Division, United Nations Secretariat, as Technical Consultant. Mr. Gurdon W. Wattles, an official of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, served as Technical Adviser to the Drafting Committee.

The countries listed below demonstrated their interest by sending the following Observers to attend the proceedings:

Austria	H.E. Ambassador Hans Thalberg
	Alternate: Mr. Christoph Georg Parisini
Belgium	H.E. Ambassador Max Wéry
	Alternate: Mr. Marcel Lejeune
Canada	Mr. Dwight Wilder Fulford
China	H.E. Ambassador Chen Chih-Ping
	Alternate: Minister Wei Yu Sun
Denmark	H.E. Ambassador Hans von Haffner
	Alternate: Mr. Erno Carl Marinus Olsen
Federal Republic of Germany	H.E. Ambassador Dr. Swidbert Schnippenkötter
	Alternate: Mr. Bernhard Wolf
Finland	H.E. Ambassador Kai Somerto
France	H.E. Ambassador Jacques Vimont
	Alternate: Mr. Henri de Coignac
Ghana	H.E. Ambassador General Nathan A. Aferi
India	H.E. Ambassador Naranjan Singh Gill
	Alternate: Mr. Pramod Kumar
Israel	H.E. Ambassador Shimshon Arad
	Alternate: Mr. Sinai Rome
Italy	H.E. Ambassador Enrico Guastone Belcredi
	Alternate: Dr. Pio Pignatti Morano di Custoza
Japan	Mr. Masami Nakana
	Alternate: Mr. Yoji Sugiyama
Netherlands	H.E. Ambassador Luis A.M. Lichtveld
	Alternate: Mr. Janssen Mathias J.M.
Norway	H.E. Ambassador Eigil Nygaard
	Alternate: Mr. Nils O. Dietz

Poland	H.E. Ambassador Ryszard Majchrzak
	Alternate: Mr. Roman Czyzyoki
Romania	H.E. Ambassador Gheorghe Diaconescu
Sweden	H.E. Ambassador Tord Goransson
	Alternate: Mr. Arne Helleryd
United Arab Republic	H.E. Ambassador Hassan Salah el Din Gohar
	Alternate: Mr. Abdel Rahman Hassan
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	H.E. Ambassador Sir Nicolas J.A. Cheetham, K.C.M.G.
	Alternates: Mr. Ian M. Sinclair
	Mr. Thomas C. Barker
United States of America	H.E. Ambassador Fulton Freeman
	Alternates: Mr. Duncan A.D. Mackay
	Mr. Robert W. Smith
Yugoslavia	H.E. Ambassador Dalibor Soldatić
	Alternate: Mr. Borivoje Stojadinović
International Atomic Agency	Mr. Reinhard Rainer

Among the Observers referred to above, special mention should be made of those from Belgium, China, Finland, Ghana, Israel and Romania, who for the first time, to the Preparatory Commission's pleasure, joined the other Observers who had followed the Commission's work at earlier sessions.

It should also be mentioned that, shortly before the opening of the second part of the fourth session, one of the extracontinental States having international responsibility for territories in America - namely, the Kingdom of the Netherlands - requested permission to participate in the session on a footing of equality with the member States. When the Preparatory Commission had made considerable progress in its work without reaching any decision whether or not to accept this friendly overture, the Observer from the Netherlands stated that his Government would not press the point. The basic reason why a Netherlands delegation did not participate in the discussions at this session was that it had finally been decided that extracontinental States in the same situation would not be Contracting Parties to the Treaty in preparation and consequently the participation of a Netherlands delegation was not essential, notwithstanding the friendly attitude in which the Preparatory Commission received the approach made by the Government of the Netherlands.

As background material for its fourth session the Preparatory Commission had before it, in addition to the aforementioned resolution 19 (IV), the recommendations which the Co-ordinating Committee had made to the Governments of the member States in December 1966, at the end of the meetings it had held in New York in connexion with the twenty-first regular session of the United Nations General Assembly, to spare no time or effort in arriving as soon as possible at the conclusion of a contractual instrument for the establishment of a Latin American denuclearized zone.

On the basis of the Co-ordinating Committee's suggestions further to the proposals adopted by the Preparatory Commission at its third session, and the observations submitted by the Governments of Mexico, Uruguay, Chile and Venezuela (COPREDAL/OAT/1, 2, 3 and 4), the Commission adopted the following agenda:

1. Report of the Co-ordinating Committee (COPREDAL/CC/23);
2. Preparation of the draft Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America (COPREDAL/36, 46 to 49, 51 to 53, 55, 56 and 60; COPREDAL/L/14 Rev; COPREDAL/OAT/1 to 4, COPREDAL/CN/2);
3. Consideration of the draft Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, with a view to its possible adoption as a Treaty and its being opened for signature.

On this occasion the following served as officers of the Commission:

Chairman: H.E. Ambassador Alfonso García Robles,
representative of Mexico

Vice-Chairman: H.E. Ambassador Rafael Eguizábal Tobías,
representative of El Salvador, and
H.E. Ambassador Sergio Corrêa da Costa,
representative of Brazil.

At the fourth session, the representative of Brazil served in the office held at earlier sessions by H.E. Ambassador José Sette Camara, also representative of Brazil on the Preparatory Commission.

Ambassador Carlos Peón del Valle served as General Secretary of the Preparatory Commission. He was assisted by Minister Antonio Gonzáles de León, as Deputy Secretary of the Commission, and by Mr. Sergio González Gálves, Mr. Alvaro Carranco, Mr. Joaquín Mercado and Mr. Mario Vallejo Hinojosa as Assistant Secretaries. Mr. Donaciano González Gómez served as Co-ordinator.

The Preparatory Commission was gratified to receive, both at the opening and at the closure of the fourth session, messages of encouragement and congratulation from His Excellency U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and also had the great honour of receiving His Excellency Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, President of the United Mexican States.

The President of Mexico was good enough to attend the closing meeting of the fourth session, at which the Commission's term of office expired upon the opening for signature of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

In order to carry out faithfully, the task assigned to it, the Preparatory Commission divided its work between two Working Groups that examined the provisions on which no identity of views had been achieved. Working Group 1 was instructed to study questions relating to the control system and other predominantly technical problems, while Working Group 2 dealt mainly with legal and political questions.

Working Group 1 had as its Chairman H.E. Ambassador Armando Uribe Arce, representative of Chile, and as its Rapporteur Commander Roberto Ornstein of the Argentine Republic. Working Group 2 had as its Chairman H.E. Ambassador Sérgio Corrêa da Costa, representative of Brazil, and as its Rapporteur Mr. Vicente Ernesto Berasategui of the Argentine Republic.

In addition to those Working Groups, the Commission decided to set up a Drafting Committee to prepare the final texts. This Committee was presided over by H.E. Ambassador Mr. Alvaro Herrán Medina, representative of Colombia.

Lastly, a Credentials Committee was set up under the chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador Carlos Leónidas Acevedo, representative of Guatemala.

At its fortieth plenary meeting on 7 February, the Preparatory Commission decided to place on record the correct interpretation of the omission, from Article 1, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), of the Treaty, of the term "transport", which had appeared in one of the alternative texts included in the "Proposals for the preparation of the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America" (COPREDAL/36). The Commission accordingly decided to include the following statement in the Final Act:

"The Commission deemed it unnecessary to include the term "transport" in article 1, concerning "Obligations", for the following reasons:

"1. If the carrier is one of the Contracting Parties, transport is covered by the prohibitions expressly laid down in the remaining provisions of article 1 and there is no need to mention it expressly, since the article prohibits 'any form of possession of any nuclear weapon, directly or indirectly, by the Parties themselves, by anyone on their behalf or in any other way'.

"2. If the carrier is a State not a Party to the Treaty, transport is identical with "transit" which, in the absence of any provision in the Treaty, must be understood to be governed by the principles and rules of international law; according to these principles and rules it is for the territorial State, in the free exercise of its sovereignty, to grant or deny permission for such transit in each individual case, upon application by the State interested in effecting the transit, unless some other arrangement has been reached in a Treaty between such States."

At the same time, the delegation of the Argentine Republic expressed the wish that the following statement should be recorded in the Final Act:

"The delegation of Argentina declares that, in its opinion, the prohibition of transport (including transit) of nuclear weapons within the territorial jurisdiction of the Contracting Parties needs to be specified inasmuch as to permit such transport would in its opinion violate the spirit of the Treaty, which - as expressly stated in the preamble to the Treaty - is that Latin America should be wholly free from nuclear weapons."

The delegation of Nicaragua expressly requested at the forty-seventh plenary meeting on 12 February 1967 that the following statement should be included in this Final Act:

"The delegation of Nicaragua understands that the prohibitions laid down in this Treaty refer solely to the use of nuclear energy for warlike purposes. Consequently Nicaragua, in signing this Treaty, reserves its sovereign right to use nuclear energy as it sees fit for peaceful purposes, such as the large-scale removal of earth for the construction of inter-oceanic or other canals, irrigation works and electric power stations, and to permit transit of atomic materials through its territory."

The Preparatory Commission adopted, at its only meeting in the first part of the fourth session, the following resolution:

RESOLUTION 19 (IV)

Postponement of discussions at the fourth session

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Considering that several member States have taken the view that the discussions at the fourth session should be postponed until January 1967 in order to facilitate the successful culmination of the Commission's work,

Wishing to help in fostering the most favourable conditions for the completion of the draft Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Noting, furthermore, the urgent need to conclude the task entrusted to it for the benefit of the peoples of Latin America and of all mankind,

Decides

1. To postpone the discussions at the fourth session of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America;

2. To set Tuesday, 31 January 1967, as the date for the resumption of the fourth session at the headquarters of the Commission;

3. Earnestly to urge the Governments of member States to give priority, during this interval, to the study of those points in the draft Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America which are still unresolved;

4. That the date set in this resolution may be changed only by the Commission through the affirmative vote of two-thirds of its members.

Lastly, the second part of the fourth session resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION 20 (IV)

Territories subject to disputes or claims

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Considering that the maintenance of the territorial integrity of a State takes on particular importance by virtue of the aims pursued by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America,

Recalling that in the Act of Washington of the First Special Inter-American Conference it was decided that the Council of the Organization of American States should take no decision, on any application for admission submitted by a political entity whose territory was, in whole or in part and prior to the date of that resolution, the subject of a dispute or claim between a country outside the continent and one or more States members of that Organization, until the dispute had been settled by peaceful means;

Recalling also that the Preparatory Commission itself agreed to include the guiding principle of that resolution in article 20, paragraph 3, by providing that the General Conference of the Agency established by article 8 of the Treaty shall not take any decision regarding the admission of a political entity whose territory is in whole or in part and prior to the date of the signature of the Treaty, the subject of a dispute or claim between a country outside the continent and one or more Latin American States until the dispute has been settled by peaceful means,

Decides

That, for the purposes of representing territories that are, in whole or in part and prior to the date of signature of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, the subject of a dispute or claim between a country outside the continent and one or more Latin American States, the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America recognizes the law of the Latin American States.

RESOLUTION 21 (IV)

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America;

Recalling resolution 1911 (XVIII), in which the United Nations General Assembly noted with satisfaction, on 27 November 1963, the initiative for the denuclearization of Latin America taken in the joint declaration of 29 April 1963;

Noting that in the same resolution the General Assembly expresses the hope that the States of Latin America will initiate studies concerning the measures that should be agreed upon with a view to achieving the aims of the said declaration;

Considering that the Preparatory Commission, in fulfilment of the task entrusted to it by the Governments of the member States in resolution II of the Preliminary Meeting on the Denuclearization of Latin America adopted at Mexico City on 27 November 1964, has completed the preparation of a draft Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America,

Decides

1. To adopt the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, as set forth in the annex to this resolution;

2. To open the said instrument for an indefinite period for signature by the States referred to in article 25 of the Treaty, at Mexico City, with effect from Tuesday, 14 February 1967.

TREATY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA

Preamble

In the name of their peoples and faithfully interpreting their desires and aspirations, the Governments of the States which have signed the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, towards ending the armaments race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, and towards strengthening a world at peace, based on the sovereign equality of States, mutual respect and good neighbourliness,

Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 808 (IX), adopted unanimously as one of the three points of a co-ordinated programme of disarmament "the total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type",

Recalling that militarily denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 1911 (XVIII), which established that the measures that should be agreed upon for the denuclearization of Latin America should be taken "in the light of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of regional agreements",

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2028 (XX), which established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and duties for the nuclear and non-nuclear powers, and

Recalling that the Charter of the Organization of American States proclaims that it is an essential purpose of the organization to strengthen the peace and security of the hemisphere,

Convinced:

That the incalculable destructive power of nuclear weapons has made it imperative that the legal prohibition of war should be strictly observed in practice if the survival of civilization and of mankind itself is to be assured,

That nuclear weapons, whose terrible effects are suffered, indiscriminately and inexorably, by military forces and civilian population alike, constitute, through the persistence of the radioactivity they release, an attack on the integrity of the human species and ultimately may even render the whole earth uninhabitable,

That general and complete disarmament under effective international control is a vital matter which all the peoples of the world equally demand,

That the proliferation of nuclear weapons, which seems inevitable unless States, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, impose restrictions on themselves in order to prevent it, would make any agreement on disarmament enormously difficult and would increase the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflagration,

That the establishment of militarily denuclearized zones is closely linked with the maintenance of peace and security in the respective regions,

That the military denuclearization of vast geographical zones, adopted by the sovereign decision of the States comprised therein, will exercise a beneficial influence on other regions where similar conditions exist,

That the privileged situation of the signatory States, whose territories are wholly free from nuclear weapons, imposes upon them the inescapable duty of preserving that situation both in their own interests and for the good of mankind,

That the existence of nuclear weapons in any country of Latin America would make it a target for possible nuclear attacks and would inevitably set off, throughout the region, a ruinous race in nuclear weapons which would involve the unjustifiable diversion, for warlike purposes, of the resources required for economic and social development,

That the foregoing reasons, together with the traditional peace-loving outlook of Latin America, give rise to an inescapable necessity that nuclear energy should be used in that region exclusively for peaceful purposes, and that the Latin American countries should use their right to the greatest and most equitable possible access to this new source of energy in order to expedite the economic and social development of their peoples,

Convinced finally:

That the military denuclearization of Latin America - being understood to mean the undertaking entered into internationally in this Treaty to keep their territories forever free from nuclear weapons - will constitute a measure which will spare their peoples from the squandering of their limited resources on nuclear armaments and will protect them against possible nuclear attacks on their territories, and will also constitute a significant contribution towards preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and a powerful factor for general and complete disarmament, and

That Latin America, faithful to its tradition of universality, must not only endeavour to banish from its homelands the scourge of a nuclear war, but must also strive to promote the well-being and advancement of its peoples, at the same time co-operating in the fulfilment of the ideals of mankind, that is to say, in the consolidation of a permanent peace based on equal rights, economic fairness and social justice for all, in accordance with the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Charter of the Organization of American States,

Have agreed as follows:

Obligations

Article 1

1. The Contracting Parties hereby undertake to use exclusively for peaceful purposes the nuclear material and facilities which are under their jurisdiction, and to prohibit and prevent in their respective territories:

(a) The testing, use, manufacture, production or acquisition by any means whatsoever of any nuclear weapons, by the Parties themselves, directly or indirectly, on behalf of anyone else or in any other way; and

(b) The receipt, storage, installation, deployment and any form of possession of any nuclear weapon, directly or indirectly, by the Parties themselves, by anyone on their behalf or in any other way.

2. The Contracting Parties also undertake to refrain from engaging in, encouraging or authorizing, directly or indirectly, or in any way participating in the testing, use, manufacture, production, possession or control of any nuclear weapon.

Definition of the Contracting Parties

Article 2

For the purposes of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties are those for whom the Treaty is in force.

Definition of territory

Article 3

For the purposes of this Treaty, the term "territory" shall include the territorial sea, air space and any other space over which the State exercises sovereignty in accordance with its own legislation.

Zone of application

Article 4

1. The zone of application of the Treaty is the whole of the territories for which the Treaty is in force.

2. Upon fulfilment of the requirements of article 28, paragraph 1, the zone of application of the Treaty shall also be that which is situated in the western

hemisphere within the following limits (except the continental part of the territory of the United States of America and its territorial waters): starting at a point located at 35° north latitude, 75° west longitude; from this point directly southward to a point at 30° north latitude, 75° west longitude; from there, directly eastward to a point at 30° north latitude, 50° west longitude; from there along a loxodromic line to a point at 5° north latitude, 20° west longitude; from there directly southward to a point at 60° south latitude, 20° west longitude; from there directly westward to a point at 60° south latitude, 115° west longitude; from there directly northward to a point at 0° latitude, 115° west longitude; from there, along a loxodromic line to a point at 35° north latitude, 150° west longitude; from there, directly eastward to a point at 35° north latitude, 75° west longitude.

Definition of nuclear weapons

Article 5

For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear weapon is any device which is capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and which has a group of characteristics that are appropriate for use for warlike purposes. An instrument that may be used for the transport or propulsion of the device is not included in this definition if it is separable from the device and not an indivisible part thereof.

Meeting of signatories

Article 6

At the request of any of the signatories or if the Agency established by article 7, should so decide, a meeting of all the signatories may be convoked to consider in common questions which may affect the very essence of this instrument, including possible amendments to it. In either case, the meeting will be convoked by the General Secretary.

Organization

Article 7

1. In order to ensure compliance with the obligations of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties hereby establish an international organization to be known as the "Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America", hereinafter referred to as "the Agency". Only the Contracting Parties shall be affected by its decisions.

2. The Agency shall be responsible for the holding of periodic or extraordinary consultations among member States on matters relating to the purposes, measures and procedures set forth in this Treaty and to supervision of compliance with the obligations arising therefrom.

3. The Contracting Parties agree to extend to the Agency full and prompt co-operation in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, of any agreements they may conclude with the Agency and of any agreements the Agency may conclude with any other international organization or body.

4. The headquarters of the Agency shall be in Mexico City.

Organs

Article 8

1. There are hereby established as principal organs of the Agency a General Conference, a Council and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as are considered necessary by the General Conference may be established within the purview of this Treaty.

The General Conference

Article 9

1. The General Conference, the supreme organ of the Agency, shall be composed of all the Contracting Parties; it shall hold regular sessions every two years, and may also hold special sessions whenever this Treaty so provides, or, in the opinion of the Council, the circumstances so require.

2. The General Conference:

(a) May consider and decide on matters or questions covered by the Treaty, within the limits thereof, including those referring to powers and functions of any organ provided for in this Treaty.

(b) Shall establish procedures for the control system to ensure observance of this Treaty in accordance with its provisions.

(c) Shall elect the members of the Council and the General Secretary.

(d) May remove the General Secretary from office if the proper functioning of the Agency so requires.

(e) Shall receive and consider the biennial and special reports submitted by the Council and the General Secretary.

(f) Shall initiate and consider studies designed to facilitate the optimum fulfilment of the aims of this Treaty, without prejudice to the power of the General Secretary independently to carry out similar studies for submission to and consideration by the Conference.

(g) Shall be the organ competent to authorize the conclusion of agreements with Governments and other international organizations and bodies.

3. The General Conference shall adopt the Agency's budget and fix the scale of financial contributions to be paid by member States, taking into account the systems and criteria used for the same purpose by the United Nations.

4. The General Conference shall elect its officers for each session and may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

5. Each member of the Agency shall have one vote. The decisions of the General Conference shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in the case of matters relating to the control system and measures referred to in article 20, the admission of new members, the election or removal of the General Secretary, adoption of the budget and matters related thereto. Decisions on other matters, as well as procedural questions, and also determination of which questions must be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

6. The General Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

The Council

Article 10

1. The Council shall be composed of five members of the Agency elected by the General Conference from among the Contracting Parties, due account being taken of equitable geographical distribution.

2. The members of the Council shall be elected for a term of four years. However, in the first election three will be elected for two years. Outgoing members may not be re-elected for the following period unless the limited number of States for which the Treaty is in force so requires.

3. Each member of the Council shall have one representative.

4. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously.

5. In addition to the functions conferred upon it by this Treaty and to those which may be assigned to it by the General Conference, the Council shall, through the General Secretary, ensure the proper operation of the control system in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and with the decisions adopted by the General Conference.

6. The Council shall submit an annual report on its work to the General Conference as well as such special report as it deems necessary or which the General Conference requests of it.

7. The Council shall elect its officers for each session.

8. The decisions of the Council shall be taken by a simple majority of its members present and voting.

9. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

The Secretariat

Article 11

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a General Secretary, who shall be the chief administrative officer of the Agency, and of such staff as the Agency may require. The term of office of the General Secretary shall be four years and he may be re-elected for a single additional term. The General Secretary may not be a national of the country in which the Agency has its headquarters. In case the office of General Secretary becomes vacant, a new election shall be held to fill the office for the remainder of the term.

2. The staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the General Secretary, in accordance with rules laid down by the General Conference.

3. In addition to the functions conferred upon him by this Treaty and to those which may be assigned to him by the General Conference, the General Secretary shall ensure, as provided by article 10, paragraph 5, the proper operation of the control system established by this Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

4. The General Secretary shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Conference and of the Council and shall make an annual report to both bodies on the work of the Agency and any special reports requested by the General Conference or the Council or which the General Secretary may deem desirable.

5. The General Secretary shall establish the procedures for distributing to all Contracting Parties information received by the Agency from governmental sources, and such information from non-governmental sources as may be of interest to the Agency.

6. In the performance of their duties the General Secretary and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Agency and shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Agency; subject to their responsibility to the Agency, they shall not disclose any industrial secrets or other confidential information coming to their knowledge by reason of their official duties in the Agency.

7. Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the General Secretary and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Control system

Article 12

1. For the purpose of verifying compliance with the obligations entered into by the Contracting Parties in accordance with article 1, a control system shall be established which shall be put into effect in accordance with the provisions of articles 13 - 18 of this Treaty,

2. The control system shall be used in particular for the purpose of verifying:

a. That devices, services and facilities intended for peaceful uses of nuclear energy are not used in the testing or manufacture of nuclear weapons;

b. That none of the activities prohibited in article 1 of this Treaty are carried out in the territory of the Contracting Parties with nuclear materials or weapons introduced from abroad, and

c. That explosions for peaceful purposes are compatible with article 18 of this Treaty.

IAEA safeguards

Article 13

Each Contracting Party shall negotiate multilateral or bilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of its safeguards to its nuclear activities. Each Contracting Party shall initiate negotiations within a period of 180 days after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of this Treaty. These agreements shall enter into force, for each Party, not later than eighteen months after the date of the initiation of such negotiations except in case of unforeseen circumstances or force majeure.

Reports of the parties

Article 14

1. The Contracting Parties shall submit to the Agency and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, for their information, semi-annual reports stating that no activity prohibited under this Treaty has occurred in their respective territories.

2. The Contracting Parties shall simultaneously transmit to the Agency a copy of any report they may submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency which relates to matters that are the subject of this Treaty and to the application of safeguards.

3. The Contracting Parties shall also transmit to the Organization of American States, for its information, any reports that may be of interest to it, in accordance with the obligations established by the Inter-American System.

Special reports requested by the General Secretary

Article 15

1. With the authorization of the Council, the General Secretary may request any of the Contracting Parties to provide the Agency with complementary or supplementary information regarding any event or circumstance connected with compliance with this Treaty, explaining his reasons. The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate promptly and fully with the General Secretary.

2. The General Secretary shall inform the Council and the Contracting Parties forthwith of such requests and of the respective replies.

Special inspections

Article 16

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the Council established by this Treaty have the power of carrying out special inspections in the following cases:

(a) In the case of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements referred to in article 13 of the Treaty;

(b) In the case of the Council:

(i) When so requested, the reasons for the request being stated, by any Party which suspects that some activity prohibited by this Treaty has been carried out or is about to be carried out, either in the territory of any other Party or in any other place on such latter Party's behalf, the Council shall immediately arrange for such an inspection in accordance with article 10, paragraph 5.

(ii) When requested by any Party which has been suspected of or charged with having violated the Treaty, the Council shall immediately arrange for the special inspection requested, in accordance with article 10, paragraph 5.

The above requests will be made to the Council through the General Secretary.

2, The costs and expenses of any special inspection carried out under paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) and (ii) of this article shall be borne by the requesting Party or Parties, except where the Council concludes on the basis of the report on the special inspection that, in view of the circumstances existing in the case, such costs and expenses should be borne by the Agency.

3. The General Conference shall formulate the procedures for the organization and execution of the special inspections carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) and (ii) of this article.

4. The Contracting Parties undertake to grant the inspectors carrying out such special inspections full and free access to all places and all information which may be necessary for the performance of their duties and which are directly and intimately connected with the suspicion of violation of this Treaty. If so requested by the Contracting Party in whose territory the inspection is carried out, the inspectors designated by the General Conference shall be accompanied by representatives of the authorities of that Contracting Party, provided that this does not in any way delay or hinder the work of the inspectors.

5. The Council shall immediately transmit to all the Parties, through the General Secretary, a copy of any report resulting from special inspections.

6. Similarly, the Council shall send through the General Secretary to the Secretary-General of United Nations for transmission to the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and to the Council of the Organization of American States, for its information, a copy of any report resulting from any special inspection carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) and (ii) of this article.

7. The Council may decide, or any Contracting Party may request, the convening of a special session of the General Conference for the purpose of considering the reports resulting from any special inspection. In such a case, the General Secretary shall take immediate steps to convene the special session requested.

8. The General Conference, convened in special session under this article, may make recommendations to the Contracting Parties and submit reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be transmitted to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

Article 17

Nothing in the provisions of this Treaty shall prejudice the rights of the Contracting Parties, in conformity with this Treaty, to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in particular for their economic development and social progress.

Explosions for peaceful purposes

Article 18

1. The Contracting Parties may carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes - including explosions which involve devices similar to those used in nuclear weapons - or collaborate with third parties for the same purpose, provided that they do so in accordance with the provisions of this article and the other articles of the Treaty, particularly articles 1 and 5.

2. Contracting Parties intending to carry out, or co-operate in the carrying out of such, an explosion shall notify the Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as far in advance as the circumstances require, of the date of the explosion and shall at the same time provide the following information:

(a) The nature of the nuclear device and the source from which it was obtained,

(b) The place and purpose of the planned explosion,

(c) The procedures which will be followed in order to comply with paragraph 3 of this article,

(d) The expected force of the device,

(e) The fullest possible information on any possible radioactive fall-out that may result from the explosion or explosions, and the measures which will be taken to avoid danger to the population, flora and fauna, and territories of any other Party or Parties.

3. The General Secretary and the technical personnel designated by the Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency may observe all the preparations, including the explosion of the device, and shall have unrestricted access to any area in the vicinity of the site of the explosion in order to ascertain whether the device and the procedures followed during the explosion are in conformity with the information supplied under paragraph 2 of the present article and the other provisions of this Treaty.

4. The Contracting Parties may accept the collaboration of third parties for the purpose set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof.

Relations with other international organizations

Article 19

1. The Agency may conclude such agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency as are authorized by the General Conference and as it considers likely to facilitate the efficient operation of the control system established by this Treaty.

2. The Agency may also enter into relations with any international organization or body, especially any which may be established in the future to supervise disarmament or measures for the control of armaments in any part of the world.

3. The Contracting Parties may, if they see fit, request the advice of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission on all technical matters connected with the application of the Treaty with which the Commission is competent to deal under its Statute.

Measures in the event of violation of the Treaty

Article 20

1. The General Conference shall take note of all cases in which, in its opinion, any Contracting Party is not complying fully with its obligations under this Treaty and shall draw the matter to the attention of the Party concerned, making such recommendations as it deems appropriate.

2. If, in its opinion, such non-compliance constitutes a violation of this Treaty which might endanger peace and security, the General Conference shall report thereon simultaneously to the Security Council and the General Assembly through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Council of the Organization of American States. The General Conference shall likewise report to the International Atomic Energy Agency for such purposes as are relevant in accordance with its Statute.

United Nations and Organization of American States

Article 21

None of the provisions of this Treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or, in the case of States members of the Organization of American States, under existing regional treaties.

Privileges and immunities

Article 22

1. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each of the Contracting Parties such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Contracting Parties accredited to the Agency and officials of the Agency shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the performance of their functions.

3. The Agency may conclude agreements with the Contracting Parties with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

Notification of other agreements

Article 23

Once this Treaty has entered into force, the Secretariat shall be notified immediately of any international agreement concluded by any of the Contracting Parties on matters with which this Treaty is concerned; the Secretariat shall register it and notify the other Contracting Parties.

Settlement of disputes

Article 24

Unless the Parties concerned agree on another mode of peaceful settlement, any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty which is not settled shall be referred to the International Court of Justice with the prior consent of the parties to the controversy.

Signature

Article 25

1. This Treaty shall be open indefinitely for signature by:

   a. All the Latin American Republics;

   b. All other sovereign States situated in their entirety south of latitude 35° north in the western hemisphere; and, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this article, all such States which become sovereign, when they have been admitted by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall not take any decision regarding the admission of a political entity part of all of whose territory is the subject, prior to the date when this Treaty is opened for signature, of a dispute or claim between an extra-continental country and one or more Latin American States, so long as the dispute has not been settled by peaceful means.

Ratification and deposit

Article 26

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. This Treaty and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of Mexico, which is hereby designated the Depositary Government.

3. The Depositary Government shall send certified copies of this Treaty to the Governments of signatory States and shall notify them of the deposit of each instrument of ratification.

Reservations

Article 27

This Treaty shall not be subject to reservations.

Entry into Force

Article 28

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article, this Treaty shall enter into force among the States that have ratified it as soon as the following requirements have been met:

(a) Deposit of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty with the Depositary Government by the Governments of the States mentioned in article 25 which are in existence on the date when this Treaty is opened for signature and which are not affected by the provisions of article 25, paragraph 2;

(b) Signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I annexed to this Treaty by all extracontinental and continental States having de jure or de facto international responsibility for territories situated in the zone of application of the Treaty;

(c) Signature and ratification of the Additional Protocol II annexed to this Treaty by all powers possessing nuclear weapons;

(d) Conclusion of bilateral agreements on the application of the Safeguards System of the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with article 13 of this Treaty.

2. All signatory States shall have the imprescriptible right to waive, wholly or in part, the requirements laid down in the preceding paragraph. They may do so by means of a declaration which shall be annexed to their respective instruments of ratification and which may be formulated at the time of deposit of the instrument or subsequently. For those States which exercise this right, this Treaty shall enter into force upon deposit of the declaration, or as soon as those requirements have been met which have not been expressly waived.

3. As soon as this Treaty has entered into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 for eleven States, the Depositary Government shall convene a preliminary meeting of those States in order that the Agency may be set up and commence its work.

4. After the entry into force of the Treaty for all the countries of the zone, the rise of a new power possessing nuclear weapons shall have the effect of suspending the execution of this Treaty for those countries which have ratified it without waiving the requirements of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c) of this article, and which request such suspension; the Treaty shall remain suspended until the new power, on its own initiative or upon request by the General Conference, ratifies the annexed Additional Protocol.

Amendments

Article 29

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Treaty and shall submit their proposals to the Council through the General Secretary, who shall transmit them to all the other Contracting Parties and, in addition, to signatories in accordance with Article 6. The Council, through the General Secretary, shall, immediately following the meeting of signatories, convene a special session of the General Conference to examine the proposals made, for the adoption of which a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting shall be required.

2. Amendments adopted shall enter into force as soon as the requirements set forth in article 28 of this Treaty have been complied with.

Duration and denunciation

Article 30

1. This Treaty shall be of a permanent nature and shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may denounce it by notifying the General Secretary of the Agency if, in the opinion of the denouncing State, there have arisen or may arise circumstances connected with the content of the Treaty or of the annexed Additional Protocols I and II which affect its supreme interests and the peace and security of one or more Contracting Parties.

2. The denunciation shall take effect three months after the delivery to the General Secretary of the Agency of the notification by the Government of the signatory State concerned. The General Secretary shall immediately communicate such notification to the other Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the information of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations. He shall also communicate it to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

Authentic texts and registration

Article 31

This Treaty, of which the Spanish, Chinese, English, French, Portuguese and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be registered by the Depositary Government in accordance with Article 102 of the United Nations Charter. The Depositary Government shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the signatures, ratifications and amendments relating to this Treaty and shall communicate them to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States for his information.

Transitional Article

Denunciation of the declaration referred to in Article 28, paragraph 2, shall be subject to the same procedures as the denunciation of the Treaty, except that it shall take effect on the date of delivery of the respective notification.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, sign this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at Mexico, Distrito Federal, on the Fourteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, negotiated and signed in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, represents an important step towards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Aware that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is not an end in itself but rather a means of achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, toward ending the armaments race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, and towards strengthening a world at peace, based on mutual respect and sovereign equality of States,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. To undertake to apply the status of denuclearization in respect of warlike purposes as defined in Articles 1, 3, 5 and 13 of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in territories for which, de jure or de facto, they are internationally responsible and which lie within the limits of the geographical zone established in that Treaty.

Article 2. The duration of this Protocol shall be the same as that of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this Protocol is an annex, and the provisions regarding ratification and denunciation contained in the Treaty shall be applicable to it.

Article 3. This Protocol shall enter into force, for the States which have ratified it, on the date of the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, sign this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, negotiated and signed in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations in resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, is an important step towards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Aware that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is not an end in itself achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, towards ending the armaments race, especially in the field of nuclear weapons, and toward promoting and strengthening a world at peace based on mutual respect and sovereign equality of States,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The status of denuclearizatiion of Latin America in respect of warlike purposes, as defined, delimited and set forth in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this instrument is an annex, shall be fully respected by the Parties to this Protocol in all its express aims and provisions.

Article 2. The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries undertake, therefore, not to contribute in any way to the performance of acts involving a violation of the obligations of article 1 of the Treaty in the territories to which the Treaty applies in accordance with article 4 thereof.

Article 3. The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries also undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Contracting Parties of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

Article 4. The duration of this Protocol shall be the same as that of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this Protocol is an annex, and the definitions of territory and nuclear weapons set forth in articles 3 and 5 of the Treaty shall be applicable to the Protocol, as well as the provisions regarding ratification, reservations, denunciation, authentic texts and registration contained in articles 26, 27, 30 and 31 of the Treaty.

Article 5. This Protocol shall enter into force, for the States which have ratified it, on the date of the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, sign this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments.

RESOLUTION 22 (IV)

Twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Having regard to the spirit and intention in which United Nations General Assembly resolution 1911 (XVIII) was adopted,

Convinced that it has spared no effort to arrive at the conclusion of a multilateral agreement to establish in Latin America a zone permanently free of nuclear weapons,

Conscious that the opening and signature of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America are important to the world effort to halt the armaments race and, in particular, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and accordingly make a significant contribution towards reducing international tension for the benefit of peace,

Decides

To recommend to the Governments of the member States that they should jointly promote the inclusion in the agenda for the United Nations General Assembly's twenty-second session of the item: "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America", in order that the representatives of the signatory States may explain, in the forum of the world Organization, the significance and scope of the provisions of the Treaty.

RESOLUTION 23 (IV)

The Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and IAEA

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Considering that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which is to be opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967, constitutes a distinguished contribution by the signatory States to the international community's effort to avert the danger of proliferation of nuclear weapons and thereby marks an important step, as a collateral measure, towards general and complete disarmament,

Considering at the same time that the faithful application of the Treaty entails the good will and co-operation of the international organs concerned with disarmament and the participation, in particular, of the International Atomic Energy Agency in substantial parts of the control system provided for in the said Treaty,

Decides

1. To recommend the Chairman to transmit, by such means as he deems most appropriate, the Final Act of this session, which includes the full text of the Treaty, to the Co-Chairmen of the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament;

2. To request the Chairman to transmit to the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for all appropriate purposes, the Final Act of this session with the full text of the Treaty.

RESOLUTION 24 (IV)

Text of the Treaty in the Chinese and Russian languages

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Having regard to United Nations General Assembly resolution 1911 (XVIII), which, in operative paragraph 4, requests the Secretary-General to extend to the States of Latin America such technical facilities as they may require in order to achieve their aim of prohibiting nuclear weapons in Latin America for ever,

Decides

1. To request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to prepare the Chinese and Russian texts of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, and of the two Additional Protocols to the said Treaty, which are to be opened for signature at Mexico City on 14 February 1967;

2. Further to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to be good enough to have the Final Act of the fourth session of the Preparatory Commission circulated among all States Members of the United Nations as a General Assembly document;

3. To ask the Chairman to transmit this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 25 (IV)

Depositary Government

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America

1. Conveys to the Government of Mexico thanks in advance for its co-operation as Depositary Government of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America;

2. Requests the Government of Mexico to make the necessary arrangements to ensure the continuation of the documentation and information services for which the secretariat of the Preparatory Commission has been responsible;

3. Recommends it to undertake the preparations for the preliminary meeting provided for in article 28, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.

RESOLUTION 26 (IV)

Vote of gratitude

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Having completed the task entrusted to it by the Preliminary Meeting on the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Conscious that the peaceful and Americanist policy of the Government of Mexico has been of value morally, practically and in every way in the successful discharge of its responsibilities, and that the said Government has made a valuable contribution by providing all the facilities and services needed to enable the Commission secretariat to work efficiently,

Having received with all due respect and warmth the demonstrations of support in its task which have been made to it by the Mexican authorities,

Sure that it faithfully interprets the wishes of the Governments and peoples who laid on the Commission the responsibility of preparing for a Latin America free from the consequences of the use of nuclear energy in war,

Decides

1. To convey to the Government of Mexico its gratitude for the moral and material contribution it has made to the Commission throughout its existence;

2. To submit to His Excellency Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, the President of the United Mexican States, and to His Excellency Antonio Carrillo Flores, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, a clear and expressive statement of its deep appreciation for the support they have given the Preparatory Commission in the performance of its functions and for the facilities they have provided for its work.

RESOLUTION 27 (IV)

Vote of thanks

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Seeking to make the results of its efforts as good and as lasting as possible,

Keenly aware, for this high purpose, of the contributions it has received from the holders of offices of particular prominence in the Commission's proceedings,

Conscious of the merit which has distinguished the services of those officers of the Commission who have been called upon to play a particularly representative part in the Preparatory Commission,

Recalling with satisfaction the agreements reached by this Commission and by the Preliminary Meeting on the Denuclearization of Latin America concerning the appointment of the Commission's officers and the organization of the work of this Latin American body,

Decides

1. To express in this resolution the deep appreciation which is due to His Excellency Ambassador Alfonso García Robles for having brought the task entrusted to the Preparatory Commission to a successful conclusion through his distinguished services as its Chairman;

2. To extend its congratulations to Their Excellencies Ambassador José Sette Camara, Ambassador Rafael Eguizábal Tobías and Ambassador Sérgio Corrêa da Costa on their efficient work as Vice-Chairmen of the Commission;

3. To record its gratitude to His Excellency Carlos Peón del Valle, General Secretary, His Excellency Antonio González de Léon, Deputy Secretary, Mr. Donanciano González, Mr. Sergio González Gálvez, Mr. Álvaro Carranco Ávila, Mr. Joaquín Mercado and other officials of the secretariat for the zeal and diligence with which they have contributed to the success of the Preparatory Commission's task.

RESOLUTION 28 (IV)

Vote of appreciation

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Deeply grateful for the co-operation it has received, in its own work and in the specific activities of its various organs, from the United Nations Secretariat,

Particularly thankful for the generous spirit of co-operation shown by the United Nations Secretariat whenever recourse has been had to operative paragraph 4 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1911 (XVIII) in order that the Secretary-General of the United Nations might extend to the States of Latin America, at their request, such technical facilities as they might require for the purposes of ensuring the denuclearization of Latin America,

Esteeming likewise the technical co-operation with which the International Atomic Energy Agency has contributed to its work,

Decides

1. To address a vote of thanks to His Excellency U Thant, Secretary-General of t United Nations, for the valuable services which the international organization under hi charge has rendered to the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America by appointing Mr. William Epstein, the Technical Consultant, whose ability and efficiency the Commission takes pleasure in acknowledging once again;

2. To extend this vote of thanks to Dr. Sigvard Eklund, the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, for having accredited to the Commission Mr. Reinhard H. Rainer as Observer and, in that capacity, as a distinguished participan in the Preparatory Commission's work.

RESOLUTION 29 (IV)

Vote of appreciation

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Considering it a matter of justice to express the gratitude of its members and of the countries they represent to Mr. Adolfo López Mateos, the former President of Mexico who, sincerely anxious to preserve our peoples from the terrible dangers of nuclear wars, took the initial steps towards the conclusion of a treaty to prohibit nuclear weapons on our continent,

Decides

To record a vote of appreciation to Mr. Adolfo López Mateos, the former President of Mexico, for his magnanimous initiative and decisive contribution to the cause of peace.

This Final Act was adopted unanimously by the Preparatory Commission at the forty-ninth plenary meeting, held on 14 February 1967.

CONTENTS

of the Final Act

of the fourth session

of the Preparatory Commission

for the Denuclearization of Latin America

	Page
Opening, closure	1
Delegations	1
Technical Consultant	4
Technical Adviser	4
Observers	4
Agenda	6
Officers	6
Secretariat	7
Message from His Excellency U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations	7
Presence of His Excellency Gustavo Díaz Ordaz, President of the United Mexican States	7
Working Groups	7
Drafting Committee and Credentials Committee	7
Statements	7
Resolutions:	
Postponement of discussions at the fourth session - 19 (IV)	9
Territories subject to disputes or claims - 20 (IV)	10
Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America - 21 (IV)	10
Twenty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly - 22 (IV)	34
The Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament and IAEA - 23 (IV)	34
Text of the Treaty in the Chinese and Russian languages - 24 (IV)	35
Depositary Government - 25 (IV)	35
Vote of gratitude - 26 (IV)	36
Vote of thanks - 27 (IV)	36
Vote of appreciation - 28 (IV)	37
Vote of appreciation - 29 (IV)	38
Adoption of the Final Act	38

CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

ENDC/187
21 February 1967
Original: ENGLISH

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Message of the President of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, to the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament.

The Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Committee reconvenes today in a time of renewed hope. Conclusion of a treaty banning weapons of mass destruction in outer space, and a treaty for a Latin American nuclear free zone, give new impetus to the effort to bring the arms race under control.

The Disarmament Committee now faces a great opportunity -- a treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. I earnestly hope that it will soon be possible to recommend draft provisions of a non-proliferation treaty for the consideration of the Committee.

As I pointed out to the Congress in my State of the Union Message, the world is "in the midst of a great transition, a transition from narrow nationalism to international partnership; from the harsh spirit of the cold war to the hopeful spirit of common humanity on a troubled and threatened planet".

Our deepest obligation to ourselves and to our children is to bring nuclear weapons under control. We have already made considerable progress. The next step is to prevent the further spread of these weapons. If we fail to act now, nation after nation will be driven to use valuable resources to acquire them. Even local conflicts will involve the danger of nuclear war. Nuclear arms will spread to potentially unstable areas where open warfare has taken place during the last decade. Indeed, all the progress of the past few years toward a less dangerous world may well be undone.

A non-proliferation treaty must be equitable as between the nuclear and the non-nuclear-weapon powers. I am confident that we can achieve such equity and that the security of all nations will be enhanced.

Such a treaty will help free the non-nuclear nations from the agonizing decision of whether to pursue a search for security through nuclear arms. Freed from the fear that non-nuclear neighbors may develop such weapons, nations can devote their efforts in the field of atomic energy to developing strong, peaceful programs.

GE.67-2695
67-04333

I have instructed our negotiators to exercise the greatest care that the treaty not hinder the non-nuclear powers in their development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We believe in sharing the benefits of scientific progress and we will continue to act accordingly. Through IAEA, through EURATOM, and through other international channels, we have shared -- and will continue to share -- the knowledge we have gained about nuclear energy. There will be no barrier to effective co-operation among the signatory nations.

I am sure we all agree that a non-proliferation treaty should not contain any provisions that would defeat its major purpose. The treaty must, therefore, cover nuclear explosive devices for peaceful as well as military purposes. The technology is the same. A peaceful nuclear explosive device would, in effect, also be a highly sophisticated weapon.

However, this will not impose any technological penalty on the participating nations. The United States is prepared to make available nuclear explosive services for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory basis under appropriate international safeguards. We are prepared to join other nuclear states in a commitment to do this.

More generally, we recommend that the treaty clearly state the intention of its signatories to make available the full benefits of peaceful nuclear technology -- including any benefits that are the by-product of weapons research.

To assure that the peaceful atom remains peaceful, we must work toward a broad international system of safeguards satisfactory to all concerned. The treaty provides a unique opportunity for progress to this end.

Agreement on a treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons will be an historic turning point in the long effort to bring the atom to heel. It will, I am confident, permit further co-operative steps to reduce nuclear armaments. Plain sanity calls for a halt to the competition in nuclear arms.

There is nothing to choose here between the interests of the nuclear and the non-nuclear nations: there is a terrible and inescapable equity in our common danger. I wish you Godspeed in your work.

CONFERENCE OF THE EIGHTEEN-NATION COMMITTEE ON DISARMAMENT

ENDC/188
21 February 1967
Original: ENGLISH

UNITED KINGDOM

Message to the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament from the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Mr. Harold Wilson

The 1967 Session of the E.N.D.C. will be of critical importance. I believe that we have now reached the point at which, given the political will, a Treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons can be negotiated soon. This is the most urgent of the Committee's tasks.

Such an agreement, however, cannot stand on its own. If, as I hope, the Committee's negotiations result in a non-proliferation treaty, this must spur it on to new endeavours. I believe that progress is possible in two most important areas. The first is that of a complete test ban; the second, real progress to more general disarmament, particularly in nuclear weapons. Dangerous tendencies now exist which could lead the world into a new arms race. It must be the Committee's objective to halt these tendencies and to begin the pressing task of reducing nuclear stocks and conventional forces, so that the world can devote a higher proportion of its resources to the problems of hunger and inequality.

In seeking these objectives the Committee will have the full support of the United Kingdom. I send it my best wishes for a fruitful Session.

GE.67-2699
67-04336